

A GREAT SEASON FOR FUR

EVEN LINGERIE FROCKS TRIMMED WITH IT IN PARIS.

It appears on many of the autumn frocks and there is a lavish use of fur in millinery, coat and dress trimming. A Great Vogue for Skunk Fur.

This is to be a fur season. At least, the fashion makers have mapped it out that way, and if the weather clerk will do his cart furriers will have cause to smile.

was of the most modish during the last summer. Now come similar wide scarfs, very wide indeed, of the supplest satin with dull crepe finish or of heavy soft crepe bordered by fur or by marabout. These really have warmth enough to make them of value during sharp autumn days, and if gracefully worn should be most picturesque and effective. Some of these scarfs are in soft neutral tones, but many of the loveliest are of the soft fruity reds and dull blues and greens, with dark fur relieving their warm tones.

Bands of fur are to be used upon frocks and coats after the fashion of the velvet and moiré bands described on the opposite page and fur collars, cuffs and trimming combined with braiding are seen on handsome models of cloth or silk.

The milliners are planning lavish use of fur in connection with velvet, the big draped turbans and draped crowns lending themselves readily to such treatment.

Fur turbans, too, will be seen later with soft folds of velvet, huge velvet blossoms or dull gold band trimming.

Already motor bonnets of fur are being shown, some of them extremely quaint and becoming. One little bonnet or cap of sealskin fits the head closely and sits very low. It is boat shaped and on the sides sharply pointed ears of ermine lie closely against the cap, pointing backward. It sounds absurd. It is absurd, and yet in connection with a pretty

face it would have its piquant merits. Fur coats are chiefly long, luxurious garments reaching almost to the ground in some cases and usually well below the knee; there are shorter models of considerable cachet and one Parisian furrier has even brought out some tremendously chic little boleros.

The pictures will give an idea of the lines taken by the handsome street coats, the briefcase model being of course more practical for hard, general service than the outway seal model, which needs association with a long frock.

Seal is to be exceedingly smart again this winter and the furriers are once more making up the French rat skin exactly as they would seal and with admirable results. It is not launched as an imitation seal but on its own merits. Still it very closely resembles seal, though it will not give the service of the costlier fur and a wetting is disastrous to it.

Baby lamb, broadtail, Persian lamb and barcel are all in fashion's list and are made up chiefly on long straight lines with handsome buttons and fastenings of satin covered cord or braids. These coats follow the lines of the costume coats and usually fasten low with about three

buttons. Many are cut low but have supplementary collars or stoles.

Long, plain, moderately close sleeves are the usual thing, but sleeves slightly flared into a cuff are also used and a sleeve like that on the seal model of the sketch, with big wide cuff reaching to the elbow, appears on some of the most modish of the models.

Skunk fur has had a great vogue as a trimming fur during the past year and promises to have added prestige this winter in combination with velvet, mouseline, lace, etc. Lovely sets of hat, collar and muff are already shown in silk mouseline or chiffon, velvet and skunk fur, and evening cloaks of satin, crepe, silk mouseline, net, etc., trimmed with skunk, have been shown by all the French makers. Other furs will of course be used in similar fashion, but the skunk is particularly effective and not alarmingly expensive.

Neck furs show a leaning toward wide scarf and stole lines, but it is early for any definite decision in such matters and there is no telling what fad the season may develop or what inexpensive fur may suddenly become a raging fad.

Soft, rich brocades and one tone satin stripes are being used for coat linings.



PERSIAN LAMB AND SEAL.

MUST AT LEAST LOOK TALL

TRICKS THAT ADD INCHES TO THE SHORT WOMAN.

Battleship Hats, Cork Insoles, a Trailing Gown and the Right Colors Will All Add to Her Apparent Height—Hints of Dress and Deportment—Culture.

"Whether you are plump or lean, you simply must be tall," says a specialist who makes women correct in figure; "but for the woman who is not very tall naturally there are chances. A great deal depends upon herself and her style, and much can be done by tail dressing."

"The very short woman as a rule lengthens her waistline. This is a mistake. On the contrary she may lift it a little. The slightly raised belt line is one of the French tricks for making the figure look younger. It certainly makes it look taller."

"The woman who shortens her waist will at the same time lengthen her skirt, and this gives her the appearance of height. Let the short woman loosen her corset strings, lift her belt a trifle and allow her skirts to trail from and back, and she will begin to look higher."

"There are short women who always sit on very tall chairs. They are under the impression that a high chair makes them look taller. The reverse is true. The tall chair makes the little woman look smaller than she is."

"The short woman can wear the moiré skirts and gowns nicely. To be sure they are very long waisted; but to counteract this long waisted, effect the belt line can be fitted softly. The hard and fast belt line would be fatal under the circumstances."

"For trotting purposes when a woman wants to look tall—for it is the tall women who are most graceful in walking—cork insoles may be used. Every little helps. Then there are cork heels which are slipped inside the boots, and the result is an actual inch of added height."

"Short women should wear plenty of chains of the kind that fall almost to their toes. Small black covered beads made into a chain that goes around the neck

and falls in straight lines down the front will do wonders for the very short woman. They give her the up and down lines which she needs."

"Here are hints for the woman who would be a little taller:

"Avoid girlish."

"Never under any circumstance wear a belt of a contrasting color. You may think it gives a smart color note, but you are wrong."

"Let all your lines run up and down."

"Do not wear a yoke of the square variety; it shortens you."

"Have your gown all of one material, preferably a light tone."

"Wear long gloves and carry a tall umbrella."

"Hold your chin up to lengthen your throat line."

"Carry your head straight, never tilted to one side. The tilted head is for the tall woman who wants to look short."

"Choose the tall color schemes. Pink makes a woman look taller, while red makes her look shorter. Brown shortens, but white lengthens. Black detracts from the height, but light green adds."

"Don't wear a flat hat. The battleship hat is becoming to short women. Be sure that it has the upturned side and the tall crown."

"Tall hats are for the short woman, but she mustn't wear the tall square or the round cheesebox hats. She must select something high, irregular and graceful."

"Don't dress your hair wide if you are very short."

"Don't walk with or stand next to a very tall slim woman if you can help it."

"Avoid the very stout type of woman. You will tower over her and make her look taller. For that reason choose satin whenever possible."

"Never wear large ornaments."

"If you carry a big book or a big bag or a big pocket."

"If for any reason you want to look tall some evening make the experiment of dressing your hair rather high and

not too far over your face. Study the pictures of Marie Antoinette. Her hair was drawn back from her forehead, yet it was coiffed very high. Even in her portraits this gives the impression of tallness."

"If you are dressing for height just for one night—it would be too tiresome as a steady diet—try the trick of having your slippers fitted with quarter inch cork insoles and try also the subterfuge of raising the heel from the inside. It is less trying than the two inch heel, though high heels must be worn just the same."

"A low neck always makes a woman look taller; the reason is that her neck looks slimmer and consequently longer. Dress the neck long and slimly; never with ruffles or with tall flutings or with any other round the chin ornament."

"Wear your necktie low; never up high under your chin. Avoid the dog collar as you would the plague. Take your dog collar, if you have any on land, and have them made into long strings of gems that hang below the waistline."

"Keep still, look sweet, and show your shoulders if you can. This is good advice for the short woman in evening dress."

"Don't stoop; not only does it make a short woman much shorter but it makes her older."

"Don't wear too many rings; bare hands look slender; moreover, they look babyish. Very young hands are never burdened with heavy diamonds. Jewels come with experience. To make your hands look infantile take off your rings, widen the spaces between your fingers and study hair relaxation."

"Relaxation is the key to prettiness and height in the little woman. Many short women are positively tense. They look and act as though cast in a mould. Be willowy; willowiness adds several inches all of itself."

"Don't get angry; anger makes a little woman shrivel up."

"Don't play the piano, if you are a little woman, until you have mastered the secrets of the piano stool. Let the train of your gown trail far to one side and slightly over the back of the stool, and be sure that you sit upright, with your chin lifted."

"Don't see how trim you can be. The neat, white, turnover, the trig belt, the snug cuffs, the tidy little gloves are the joy of the tiny woman, but they do make her look short."

"Sleeping with the arms over the head used to be considered unhealthful. The little woman will tell you that it straightens the shoulders and makes her taller. She wakens with a supple feeling in her shoulders."

"Some women are shorter than they ought to be simply because they are

stiff jointed as to the feet. Their feet do not work with suppleness. When they step they are compelled to step with their foot flat; they come down too broadly upon the soles of the feet; there is none of the flying motion of the girl of 16; it fits over the ground. The little woman should cultivate this fleetness of foot; it means height, or the effect of height."

Twenty-nine Little Puffs.

In one of the small tanks surrounding the great central pool at the Aquarium there are twenty-nine little puffs, just brought up from Gravesend Bay. The puffer gets its name from its power to puff out or inflate its body, which it does to enable itself to escape capture. Let a full grown puffer, say six or eight inches in length, be pursued by a bigger fish, and if it cannot escape it will puff out its body into the form of a ball, too big for its pursuer to swallow."

The little puffers, which are from an inch to an inch and a half in length, will do just the same thing when excited. Take one of them out of the water and hold it in your hand for a moment and it will begin to swell up and in a moment more it will have inflated its underbody into a little gray ball globe.

Released on His Good Record.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. "Your Honor," declared H. Kaiser of Boston to Judge Grover of the Dedham Court today, "I have travelled 10,363 miles by automobile since May 10 without being held up or arrested for oversteeding."

The defendant was given the benefit of the doubt on the charge of oversteeding and was declared not guilty.

BAY STATE WOMEN ACTIVE

A LIVELY SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Plans for Votes for Women Made From the Berkshires to Cape Cod—First Suffrage Meeting in the Surf—Recruits Among Workers in Factories.

Boston, Sept. 11.—An interesting woman suffrage canvass has just closed in Massachusetts. It was part of the movement intended to influence the Legislature at its next meeting. The leader is Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Admiral John G. Walker and a graduate of Bryn Mawr, sometime connected with educational institutions in New York and Philadelphia and now the wife of a Boston attorney. Mrs. Fitzgerald's leadership is due to her ability to address crowds in powerful tones, her gift of organization and her enthusiasm and good nature.

The permanent organizations behind the movement are the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association and the Boston Suffrage Association for Good Government, which occupy adjoining headquarters in Copley Square. The warm, weather skimming has been conducted by a special votes for women committee, small in membership, flexible in organization and determined to get quick results: signatures to the monster petition to be presented to Congress, pledges from members of the Legislature to submit the issue of equal suffrage to the voters, sinews of war for future battles. That picturesque conduct has its value in catching public attention; they seem to be aware that it is unwise in this country to go to the same lengths that the English suffragettes have gone in their measure of discretion. They call themselves suffragists and object to being called suffragettes.

The yellow banners of the votes for women committee were planted on September 2 on Boston Common at the termination of nearly five weeks of campaigning by trolley from one end of Massachusetts to the other. Just a month before a group of speakers, with flags to wave and literature to distribute, started in at Clinton, a manufacturing town just outside the metropolitan district which had already been covered by open air meetings. They followed an itinerary which took them through the manufacturing villages of the northern part of the State and to the Berkshires, thence down to Pittsfield and back by way of Springfield and Worcester to the Cape Cod neighborhood.

Three meetings a day in as many towns was the ordinary programme. Even rain seldom choked off the oratory, for opportunities were found to speak in mill sheds or elsewhere. Each morning, after the arrival in a new place, overtures were made to the gatekeeper of the leading village manufactory. With his help an audience was drummed up during the noon intermission.

These luncheon talks proved popular. To be talked to, while the full dinner pail was being emptied, by a party of well dressed college women tickled the fancy of the toilers. In return for the entertainment hundreds of them signed the petition and scores bought the bright yellow buttons that signify the wearer's belief in equal suffrage.

Similar meetings held late in the afternoon at closing time would invariably lead a proportion of the men either from curiosity or from interest to delay their homing by half an hour. After the early evening address and a hasty dinner of hot frankfurters and cold slaw at a lunch wagon the committee would make a hurried rush by trolley over to the next town on the itinerary. Arrived there they scurried about in search of the Mayor or chairman of the Board of Selectmen to get a permit to speak on the common. Perhaps, as on at least one occasion, the official would be found in a barber shop, from which he would be dragged to affix his signature to an order. Thereafter under an arc light somewhere one after another of the young women mounted an ash barrel or the steps of a lunch cart, and amid more or less heckling by the crowd repeated the familiar arguments for woman suffrage and answered the questions propounded by the doubters.

Usually the audiences were respectful, especially after they discovered that the speakers were serious. Amusing incidents occurred of course. In Fitchburg the suffragists were assigned a good location in front of a hotel on common ground. The hotel was not with out opposition. In Fall River at an evening meeting a band of twelve proselyting Mormons saw an opportunity to steal a ready made audience. So pushing a cart close to where the suffragist speakers were addressing a big crowd Senator Smoot's constituents undertook to compete with a service of songs. Champions of the women speedily appeared among the crowd and a free fight seemed likely for a few minutes. Finally, discreetly, they withdrew.

Individuals sometimes interrupted proceedings. With the assertion that he would never consent to be bossed by women a citizen of a town of southern Massachusetts held argument with the suffragists for a quarter of an hour and then strode away in evident dudgeon. He had hardly gone when a voice from the audience piped up:

"I know it is mean to tell you, but every body in this town knows that that man takes his wife's dog out on a string every time she tells him to."

He was less frank than a white haired minister in another place who said: "I want to do something for women suffrage, but what can I do? I have been working at it for twenty-five years, and I cannot even convert my wife."

An enthusiastic supporter was a drunken man who broke into a scene just as one of the speakers was saying that the cause of equal suffrage had a long contest ahead, but that his friends would all fight loyally together.

"You bet they will," he said, addressing

the crowd. "I tell you, women can fight like hell."

Two meetings were interrupted by dog fights and one by a fight of chickens, which escaped from a bucket carried by a listening colored boy. Finally came the concluding demonstration on Boston Common, where 3,000 people, mostly men, came expecting to see action and stayed to listen to arguments.

One by one the speakers who had taken part in the tour from Clinton to Provincetown mounted an inverted garbage can and said her impassioned say. They were, besides Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennet of South Framingham, arts and crafts worker and lecturer; Miss Florence Lascombe, an architect and recent graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Miss Alfretha McClure, a Boston lawyer, graduate from Radcliffe College and Boston University law school; Miss Katherine Ting, Radcliffe, '09, and Miss Rosa Heinzen, Radcliffe, '07.

Besides carrying their argument to every town of consequence from the tip of the Cape to the Berkshires and holding special meetings in most of the Boston suburbs the champions of equal rights have even invaded old Neptune's realm. Refused permission one Sunday to speak on a marine reservation controlled by the Metropolitan Park Commission at Nantasket they soon learned from one of the city lawyer members that the commission's rights extend only to the low water mark; so, arrayed in bathing suits, they plunged into the foaming surf, in the midst of which they held their suffrage meeting, meeting ever extended to mermaids and women as well as to human beings.

PREPARING FOR THE SABBATH.

Influence on Children of the Customs in Orthodox Jewish Households.

From the American Hebrew. The Sabbath, including its complicated preparations, is rich and impressive material for a child's imagination. On Thursday evening the mother already prepares dough, goes to market, cleans the fish, etc.

In the morning the baking of "chales" (bread). How-bewitching for a child to watch the mother making different shapes of dough, kneading it with egg and decorating it with braids of different shapes and forms. A Jewish child gets the first lesson in what we call modelling by making make-believe "chales."

In the evening the mother prepares to meet the Sabbath. The child partakes in the household occupations and thereby gets habits of industry, order and regard for the rights and ideas of others and the fundamental habit of subordinating his activities to the general interest of the household.

This is especially true in regard to Jewish households where everything seems to be prescribed by law. Before darkness sets in on Friday the housewife lights in the dining room extra candles or a special lamp in honor of Sabbath and reads the blessing.

Quite often a child not yet able to talk will cover its face with its little palms, imitating the gestures of the devoted mother. The returning from the synagogue, the appreciative greeting, "Good Sabbath," the Kiddush, the blessing over wine, the special menu and the holiday spirit of all who participate has undoubtedly a soothing, beneficent influence upon the child. After supper the time is spent in resting.

THIS WOMAN STAYS AT HOME

In 14 Years She Has Not Spent a Night Away From Her Room.

American women have the reputation of being restless gadabouts, not perhaps without having good grounds for that accusation; but there's one American woman who is a homesteader of the most chronic type.

Mrs. Kate Walker has lived in the light-house on Robbins Reef for twenty-three years, and the number doesn't have any mystic significance implying an impending departure either. For twenty-four of those years, ever since her husband's death, she herself has been keeper of the light.

Robbins Reef is a ledge a mile or so north of Staten Island on the port side as you sail up the bay. You reach Mrs. Walker's home by scrambling up an iron ladder after you have reached the spot—that is all it is, a spot-by boat. As that is the only means of reaching Mrs. Walker's establishment it is easy to understand that it isn't a rush of visitors that keeps her at home.

She not only has the light to maintain, and she has never once failed in that—there are also a siren run by an engine and a fog bell, both of which must be kept going in thick weather. According to Harper's Weekly Mrs. Walker takes a nap in the afternoon so as to keep on the alert at night. The machinery regulating the light, which is a revolving one, has to be wound every five hours. She says that the light is never off her mind at night and that even when she sleeps she wakes up every hour.

Before her husband died she went to the Catskills once, but since she became keeper of the light she has never been further than across the bay. Her front yard—and back and side yards too—is a narrow raised platform; beyond that only water on all sides.

QUEER PLACE FOR A LIGHTSHIP.

Government Orders It Moved from a Position on the Atlantic Coast.

From the Philadelphia North American.

A lightship in the heart of Delaware, and in a peach orchard at that? Sounds strange, but according to "Notice to Mariners No. 27" that is precisely what the lightship board contemplated. Fenwick Island lightship, which has been on the Delaware coast, is to be moved, according to this official bulletin, to a new place in latitude north 38 degrees 37 minutes 25 seconds, longitude west 75 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds.

Mariners upon receiving copies of the notice sent out by the lightship board concerning the change promptly began to plot it out on their charts. When they found that the ship would be located thirty miles inland from the coast, they rubbed their eyes and began to calculate over again, but each time the lightship brought up in a Delaware peach orchard.

"How does it happen?" Lieutenant Commander Bligham, lightship engineer of this district, was asked yesterday. "The Fenwick Island lightship is to be moved inland."

"Then he, too, began to use instruments, and brought up where the mariners had. It's a mistake," he said, "and there will have to be a correction. We don't want them trying to navigate through the State of Delaware. That longitude should be 74 degrees instead of 75."

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